

PROF. JOHANN SCHARF'S DREAM

HE THINKS HE HAS FOUND THE ANTI-GRAVITATIONAL FORCE.

If He Has He Can Make Apples Fall Up Instead of Down, and Aerial Navigation as Easy as Boiling Potatoes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Prof. Johann Scharf, of the Catholic University, instructor in languages by occupation, and dreamer, scientist and inventor by choice, has discovered the long sought and elusive anti-gravitational force, and if his hopes and expectations are realized, as he thinks they will, he has solved the problem of aerial navigation as well.

Of course Prof. Scharf isn't giving away any secrets, and his conversation on the subject, but he has said enough to lead his friends to believe that he has something wonderful up his sleeve, and that one day he will be as famous as Newton was after the apple hit him on the head. Prof. Scharf will be famous for a slightly different reason, however, for if the anti-gravitational force is as potent as he thinks it is, the apple that starts to drop when he is around will stop right then and there, and, if the Professor is feverish in the humor, will fall up instead of down.

Prof. Scharf's friends and acquaintances have known for some time that he was preparing to announce a discovery that would make the scientific world short of breath and weak in the knees, but even the most optimistic of them did not dream of anything quite so wonderful as an anti-gravitational force. Such a force has been the dream of dreamers just about as long as other dreamers have been in figures, facts and fancy in search of the philosopher's stone and the gold of the third world.

Once the presence of such a force is established it will make aerial navigation as easy as rolling off a log, aeroplanes, aeroplanes and airships of all kinds, sizes and shapes will be as common to the air as railroad trains, street cars and automobiles now are to the earth; bodily weight will be a matter of personal desire and not of scales and balances, and cold, hard figures and things will be as upside down and generally upside down as can well be imagined.

This view of the case, however, is not worrying Prof. Scharf to any noticeable degree, and he says he will soon be able to announce his discovery to the world, and prove it, too. The latter feature of his statement is of the greatest interest to those who have heard him talk about "the force."

Prof. Scharf's first public remarks on the subject of his discovery were made in the lobby of the Arlington Hotel last night, and were extremely optimistic. It is due to the professor to say, however, that his remarks were not intended to announce the discovery of a new force, and that the premature statements mentioned were forced out of him by his joy and enthusiasm over his latest experiments.

The professor had just come from his laboratory, where, after establishing an anti-gravitational connection with the electrical apparatus, he had made a pair of registered and Government-inspected scales, with the professor on board, perform all sorts of stunts not usually found among the accomplishments of the inanimate and self-respecting piece of mechanism. Moreover, his normal weight had not quite returned after his experiments with the anti-gravitational force, and he was stepping high, physically as well as mentally. So under the circumstances, the professor's friends think that he may be forgiven for talking about his discovery before he is willing to prove it, and that perhaps it was a good thing, anyhow, to prepare deep thinkers all over the globe for the day when they are going to get before long.

While Prof. Scharf is a linguist of no mean ability, he has never made a specialty of English, and any statements he makes in that language, when under the stress of excitement or emotion, are liable to misconstruction by the uninitiated. And as he was so enthusiastic last night that all the languages of the earth were none too many to convey his thought, it was possible only to obtain a very general idea of the scope and character of the work that he had up to his discovery. The professor said, however, that in making the anti-gravitational force work he established a connection with the earth, not of a visible, understandable kind, but of an invisible, intangible, and mysterious, but none the less real.

"Yes," said the professor, "it is indeed a wonderful thing, but I have discovered it by connecting myself with the electric axis of the earth, and I push. I make myself lighter one pound, two pounds, three pounds, many pounds, as I wish. It is to jump and leap."

"Did you ever get on the scales and push?" asked a friend.

"Of course, yes," said the professor scornfully, "or how would I know I make myself lighter? By the feel just? That would be too uncertain. There are more ways of just lighting things than there are of just lighting things. To-night, already, a little time gone, I mount the scales and I weigh myself. The beam of the scale is visible in the light, and I can see it. After pushing for a while I weigh myself. Seven pounds lost, just in a minute. I would push some more, but I feel heavy and I don't know if my force enough yet to monkey with it."

"Professor," inquired an open-eyed listener, "how does it feel to have that kind of a thing working inside of one?"

"The professor," answered "My son," he said, "it is just wonderful. You connect. For a minute there is—what you say?—nothing doing, and then something. There is a feeling of lightness, and then the beam and gradually coming slow down to the feet. The more you push the lighter you get. Seven pounds is the most I have lost yet. It may be more, but I don't know. After pushing for a while I weigh myself. The professor then explained briefly and enthusiastically that when he was able to control his force, he could do anything just as much of the power of anti-gravitation and keep it exercised, he would begin work on an airship.

"Will it be any like Prof. Langley's?" a friend inquired.

"I am not a swimmer," returned the professor, with dignity. "My airship shall be built by the force of anti-gravitation will push it up, and the engines will push it along. When I want to go high I push. When I want to come low I pull. The force is all there is nothing else. Now I must go. To-morrow I make myself ten pounds lighter. The day after I will be still lighter. Soon I announce the discovery and show everybody. Gute nacht, ad waidersohn."

CRAZY MAN FIGHTS NURSES.

Had Two Bullets in His Brain, but Was Difficult to Overcome.

John Peters, a patient in the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, suddenly became insane early yesterday morning and attacked a number of male nurses and attendants. On the morning of Nov. 20 last he was found in the yard of his grandfather's iron business at Driggs avenue and North Thirteenth street with two bullet wounds in his head. He said at first that he was shot by a man, but later he admitted having shot himself because he was afflicted with epilepsy. At the Eastern District Hospital doctors discovered that both bullets were in his brain and thought he could not live. He was taken to a room and lately had been able to walk around the hospital.

The nurses and attendants had great difficulty in calming him yesterday, but finally got him into a padded cell. He gave half a dozen nurses and attendants a good hard fight before he was placed in a straitjacket and tied with ropes. Later the Charities Department was requested to transfer him to the Flatbush asylum.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

Nothing calamitous having occurred over the holiday to help the bear crowd cover its losses, the stocks, some of the big traders, were disposed yesterday morning to play the long side of the market for a turn, believing that prices could be advanced 1 per cent. or more on the shorts with very little risk or difficulty. The opening was strong, influenced to some extent by the higher range of prices received from the American quarter of the London market, but on the moderate advances that were brought about in the first hour speculative interest became so unresponsive that operations remained at an average about continued. Some of the traders who tried to bid the market up at the opening intended, no doubt, to unload in the last half hour on a good bank statement. There was an apparent disposition on the part of traders generally to stand long of the market over Sunday.

An active borrowing demand for stocks was reported by the market. The demand after the close of the market. St. Paul, New York Central and Baltimore and Ohio were the stocks in most request. The demand for Pennsylvania and Atchafalpa was as urgent as it had been, and the demand for Steel preferred advanced to picking up again. There was a fair inquiry for all active stocks.

The borrowing demand that developed last week for St. Paul occasioned a good deal of comment. There is evidently a large short interest in the stock, but notwithstanding that, some observers have thought that the demand for the stock in the loan crowd seemed out of proportion to the selling and that the demand, therefore, might not be altogether genuine. There was a rumor last week that the St. Paul management contemplated issuing \$25,000,000 of new stock, but financial interests, speaking for the company, denied it very positively. Wall Street traders have insisted upon issuing this new stock periodically ever since the release was authorized for the company. It could not be ascertained that the rumors current last week had any better foundation than their predecessors. The recent selling of St. Paul, whether for long or short account, and the influence of an apparent short interest of considerable proportions, excite more than ordinary curiosity at this time, owing to the opinion generally entertained that in the event of a decision in the Northern Securities case adverse to the merger, the stock to be put on any break in the market would be St. Paul. It is believed to be the only important road that would benefit theoretically by such a decision.

Allis-Chalmers common advanced three points yesterday, principally on the buying of Yates, Ritchie & Pope, who, while buying the common stock, sold the preferred. Henry Yates, who was acting as buyer for the preferred, John Wallace & Co. were selling both of the common and preferred. The preferred had a maximum advance of more than four points. It was reported that something favorable to the company was about to be made known.

The bank statement for the corresponding week of last year showed an increase of \$11,774,800 in loans, attributed to the increase in the exchange market where loans that had been carried abroad were taken up and replaced here. Cash showed the nominal increase of \$16,500, and the surplus reserve a decrease of \$3,016,000.

There was a rumor last week that one of the great Eastern railroad systems would be sold for a minor though by no means unimportant property, the disposition of which has been a subject of much speculation in Wall Street, not only because of the road's financial importance, but because the stock is "lightly pooled." The report was not confirmed. One of the more conservative and unoppressive lines and the absorption of smaller roads by larger ones will continue as a general policy. I think that is now the great aim of our leading financial men. It means success. We are all pretty well aware of the fact that in times of really serious depression the decline of railroad earnings is due not so much to shrinkage of tonnage as to competitive slashing of rates. I have not a question in my mind that the consolidation of lines in which all the railroads in a certain district were losing money heavily, not because the tonnage was lacking, but because they had been cutting rates and were hauling their losses, would be a thing worth striving for. I may add that I have no sympathy whatever for an oppressive combination. It will not survive. There is no reason, however, why such consolidation should not be a thing in mind should not be beneficial to all concerned.

There has appeared lately a demand on the curb market for the Cuban revolutionary 6 per cent. bonds of 1899. Transactions are reported at 2. The quotation yesterday was 2 bid and 3 asked. There is said to be a lot of the bonds in this country. There has been no trading in the bonds since the outbreak of 1897. It appears that the Cuban patriots did not succeed in placing many of the 1872 6s in this neighborhood. Nobody seems to have any idea what the 1899 6s are worth.

Commenting upon the market management of Pennsylvania stock during the past eighteen months specialists and traders say that they recall nothing more adroit. After each of its downward movements the stock has looked too strong to sell, and after each of its recoveries it has looked too weak to buy. It is said that a specialist said yesterday that all appearances seemed to point to lower prices for the stock. Selling orders, he says, keep coming in, while on the advances the principal buyers are the same. He says, however, that the market has been gradually coming down to the feet. The more you push the lighter you get. Seven pounds is the most I have lost yet. It may be more, but I don't know. After pushing for a while I weigh myself. The professor then explained briefly and enthusiastically that when he was able to control his force, he could do anything just as much of the power of anti-gravitation and keep it exercised, he would begin work on an airship.

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FINANCIAL.

Kirby Lumber Company

Notice to the Holders of 6% Timber Certificates

(issued by the Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee).

"Default having occurred in the payment of interest due on FEBRUARY 1ST, 1904 upon the 6% TIMBER CERTIFICATES, the undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large number of these certificates to act as a Committee to protect their interests."

All holders of these certificates are entitled to become parties to the agreement dated February 24, 1904, under which this Committee will act, and are requested to sign the agreement and to immediately deposit their certificates, with coupons attached, with the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, AT NO. 55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK CITY, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

It is important that the powers of this Committee be strengthened by the deposit of your certificates, so that at the proper time it may be authorized to take whatever steps may be necessary in your interest.

New York, February 24, 1904.
JOHN JOHNSON, Chairman,
JOHN JOHNSON, Secretary,
CALVERT BROWN, Secretary,
No. 55 Cedar St., New York City.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & COMPANY, FOUNDERS' COURT, LOTBURY, LONDON, have consented, for the convenience of EUROPEAN certificate holders, to receive the deposit of these certificates under the agreement of FEBRUARY 24, 1904.

THE SHOOTING OF JOHNSON.

SANTO DOMINGO INSURGENTS FIRE ON OUR NAVY MEN.

Charge d'Affaires Powell Says the Shooting Was Intentional—They Had Previously Fired at Our Signal Men—Had Killed 500 Cattle at a New Yorker's Estate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In a long report to the State Department, in regard to the killing of Machinist Johnson by Dominican insurgents at Santo Domingo city, Mr. Powell, the United States Chargé d'Affaires there, says that the shooting was deliberate. This statement is entirely different from that made to the Navy Department in a report received yesterday from Commander Heiler of the Yankee, who indicated that the killing was unintentional.

Mr. Powell says that Johnson was shot as he was getting out of the Yankee's steam launch at the landing. The insurgents, he declares, had been shooting at two signal men of the Yankee, who were on the landing waiting for the launch. One of the signalmen, Horing, got a bullet through his hat, and Mr. Powell says that had the bullet gone half an inch lower it would have penetrated Horing's head.

Mr. Powell said he had written a letter to the insurgent commander demanding the most prompt and absolute reparation for the outrage, and would send it to the insurgent headquarters under a strong guard.

Mr. Powell calls the attention of the State Department to vandalism on the part of the insurgents at La Fe estate, the property of Barron Brock, who lives nearby. Nearly all of a herd of about 500 cattle were killed. The telegraph line between Santo Domingo city and La Fe was destroyed, and the telegraph office at La Fe was burned. Mr. Powell also calls attention to the residence of the agent of the Clyde Line in Santo Domingo city was burned.

POSTAL RECEIPTS IN JANUARY.

Of the Fifty Largest Offices—Ten of Them Show a Decrease.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The barometer of prosperity, as the statement issued by the Post Office Department giving the gross receipts of the fifty largest post offices is called, makes a very poor showing for the month of January, 1904, as compared with the same month last year and for the months intervening. The total of receipts last month for the fifty offices was \$7,752,686, as compared with \$8,582,528 for January, 1903, a gain of only \$190,157 or 3.41 per cent.

The receipts of the New York office were \$1,191,968, against \$1,158,992 for January of last year, a gain of \$32,976, or 2.84 per cent.; Chicago, \$857,157, against \$804,218, a gain of \$52,940, or 6.58 per cent.; Philadelphia, \$465,201, against \$394,107, a gain of \$71,094, or 17.99 per cent.; Boston, \$437,924, against \$417,924, a gain of \$20,000, or 4.78 per cent.; St. Louis, \$374,447, a gain of \$4,759, or 1.27 per cent.

The offices at Baltimore, Buffalo, Detroit, Jersey City, St. Paul, Worcester, Mass.; Dayton, Ohio; Grand Rapids, Mich.; Portland, Me., and Troy, N. Y., show decreases. There is a loss of \$27,546 at Jersey City. Los Angeles, Cal., leads the list of increases with \$7,566 per cent.

PHILIPPINE CERTIFICATES.

The Old Issue of \$3,000,000 to Be Redeemed in May by a New Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Acting upon the recommendation of the Philippines Commission, Secretary Taft proposes to arrange for the redemption of the \$3,000,000 of Philippine certificates of indebtedness that mature in May. Plans are to be prepared, however, for offering another issue of certificates equal in amount to that taken up. It was at first proposed to renew the old issue with the present bondholders, but information has been obtained indicating that a better premium may be secured for the new issue than the first issue brought, so that to issue new certificates would be more profitable than renewing the old ones.

Secretary Taft favored a complete redemption of the old issue so as to reduce the indebtedness of the Philippines, but Judge Ide, Secretary of Finance, and his colleagues on the Commission were afraid that the demand for money in the East in consequence of the Russo-Japanese war might cause a stringency which would be felt in the Philippines and that it would be better to have as much cash on hand as possible.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The collier Hannibal has arrived at Lambert's Point. The battleship Maine has sailed from Culebra for Guantanamo, the battleship Missouri from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, the training ship Hartford from Guantanamo for Santo Domingo, via Kingston; the cruiser San Francisco from Port Said for Suez, the monitor Florida from Newport News for Key West and the gunboat Elecano from Ching Kiang for Nankin.

Condition of the National Banks.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Comptroller of the Currency today issued a statement of the condition of all the national banks at the close of business on Jan. 22. The aggregate resources of the banks on that date were \$6,570,141,226; the loans and discounts, \$3,469,195,043; the capital stock, \$785,861,640; and individual deposits, \$3,300,619,808. The total number of banks was 5,180.

Gen. Greene Is Roosevelt's Guest.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York was the President's guest at luncheon today.

W. Clark Fisher's Will.

The will of W. Clark Fisher, a retired army captain, who died at Trenton, N. J., on Jan. 1, was offered for probate in the Queens County Surrogate's court, at Jamaica yesterday. He leaves \$20,000 personal property, besides real estate, all of which goes to his widow, Harriet White Fisher. She was formerly wife of Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal. Mr. Fisher left property in Whitehouse, Trenton, Bangor, Brooklyn and Marlborough Vineyard.

LINCOLN UNDER FIRE.

Reminiscences of Capt. Rowe, Now of the New York Post Office.

Capt. Frederick A. Rowe, who fought through the civil war with the Ninety-ninth New York, and is now in the employ of the Post Office here, saw a great deal of Abraham Lincoln during three days in May, 1862. Capt. Rowe says it is not generally known that Lincoln was under fire at that time. He also recalls certain details of the President's visit to the original Monitor that he does not believe are familiar to every one.

The famous battle between the Monitor and Merrimack took place on March 9, 1862, and on May 5 Lincoln, Stanton and Chase left Washington to visit the scene of that conflict. On May 7 Lincoln visited the Monitor.

"He went to find out," says Capt. Rowe, "whether the Monitor was willing to fight the Merrimack again. He asked Lieut. Jeffries of the Monitor if his men were afraid of the Southern terror."

"I will show you," said Jeffries. "An order was given for the crew to assemble and Lieut. Jeffries told the men that the President, who stood before them, had heard that they were afraid of the Merrimack."

"Are you timid about the Merrimack?" he asked. "Just give us a chance at her," shouted the men.

On the afternoon of the same day, Secretaries Stanton and Chase had a great deal of business to attend to and Lincoln was left to his own devices. He wandered from battery to battery, chatting with the men. Captain, then Lieutenant, Rowe and Lieut. Jeffries were with him. The Riprap, Lincoln dropped in on him and expressed great interest in the gun, which was not in very common use at that time.

The Riprap was a new gun, and for soundings to be made preparatory to the landing of troops for an attack on Norfolk. Lincoln, in company with Secretary Stanton and Chase, was also on duty as near shore as possible to watch the soundings.

"The tug," says Capt. Rowe, "was within range of the Rebel batteries, but nobody noticed them. The tug was a small boat, and the officers saw the water not far from the tug. Suddenly the President looked up and saw that the officers had formed a ring about him."

"What's the matter?" he inquired. "We thought you were in danger," explained one of the officers.

"Why, I don't believe I am any more afraid of the Merrimack than I am of the President," but still, for the country's sake, I suppose I had better get out of range."

TEASED CARRIE NATION.

Yale Boy Stopped Her Speech by Giving Her a False Scout.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 13.—Carrie Nation ran against the president of the Yale campus this afternoon when she tried to mount the steps of Osborn Hall. He refused to let her speak on the campus. She went to the common and delivered a thirty minute harangue against rum, and incidentally remarked that it was a nasty thing to see a student smoking a cigarette.

"Why don't you make a demand that whiskey be forbidden in the Yale dining hall?" yelled one of the Yale men at Mrs. Nation.

"Do you mean to tell me that they give out whiskey at the Yale dining hall?" "Certainly," shouted back the student, "and they serve it in tea cups."

Mrs. Nation stopped her talk and darted for the executive office in Woodbridge Hall and began at once an attack upon the custom of serving whiskey in tea cups.

"Some one has misinformed you," said a polite Yale official. Mrs. Nation went away like one in great doubt.

NO ROOM FOR CITY EXHIBIT.

State Building at St. Louis Cannot Accommodate the Metropolis.

Friction has arisen between the State commission to the St. Louis Exposition and Thomas W. Hynes, the commissioner who will represent this city, because of the refusal of the State body to apportion space in the State building for the New York city exhibits. A few days ago Mr. Hynes went to President Edward H. Harriman of the State commission with a statement showing the amount of room to be required. He was informed by Mr. Harriman that the city could have no room in the State building for exhibits and probably no room for its official representative. Mr. Harriman said that if this city was accommodated every other city in the State would look for similar privileges.

It was the wish of Commissioner Hynes to have New York's exhibits shown together. But now all that seems left to Mr. Hynes is to distribute his exhibits among the general buildings of the exposition.

TUGBOATS' HARVEST.

Ice Jam Never Lasted So Long Before—Prices Doubled.

This is harvest time for tugboatmen hereabouts. Because of the ice that jams slips and docks and basins double rates are charged for moving steam and sailing craft in or out of berths. The ice jam has never lasted so long in the memory of the most ancient local mariners. Ship owners are beginning to complain of the high charges, but the tugboatmen say that prices will be maintained so long as there is danger of damage to hulls and of the loss of propellers. They say that a little fleet of tugboats is laid up because of broken propellers, and that they are entitled to all they make because of the risk. Some of the most alert tugboat skippers, such as Dave Roach, of St. Louis, have made a hundred dollars a day in harbor work alone. A report that steamship men are going to have a meeting to protest against the high charges levied on them yesterday by the tugboatmen to be without foundation.

Lawrence Willis Gets Life Imprisonment. CADIZ, Ky., Feb. 13.—Lawrence Willis has been sentenced to life for the murder of his uncle, Lieut. W. B. Johnson, formerly a member of the Washington, D. C., National Guard. Willis is 22 years old.

FINANCIAL.

MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPH CO.

OF AMERICA.

"Marconi Will Girdle the Globe by His System of Wireless Telegraphy."

—The A. Edison.
—Andrew Carnegie.
—A large investment in Marconi Securities will make you independent in a few years. A larger investment will make you rich.

It will be more profitable than shares of the Bell Telephone Company, which were first offered at \$1.00, and afterwards sold for \$1,000. An investment of \$100 then has yielded up to the present time \$200,000.

The stock of the English Marconi Company was put out at \$3.00 per share, and is now selling at \$22 on the London Stock Exchange, an advance of 340 per cent. The possibilities of the American Company are much greater.

No enterprise has ever grown like the Marconi. Invented less than six years ago and put into practical operation less than three, it has now become the leading nation of the world, employed by many Governments, and used in their navies.

THE REVENUES OF THE COMPANY ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING, AND ITS FIELD OF OPERATION GROWING DAILY.

Eight stations are in active operation on the Atlantic coast. More than 100 ocean steamers equipped with the Marconi system.

LAND CONNECTIONS.—The 20,000 offices of the Postal Telegraph will receive and transmit messages from and to ocean steamers.

THOS. A. EDISON, MARCONI, and M. L. PUPIN of Columbia College are the Consulting Engineers of the English Marconi Company.

NO PREFERRED STOCKS, NO BONDS, EVERY STOCKHOLDER BEING ON AN EQUAL BASIS.

The present opportunity will never come again, as the price will be advanced shortly.

Marconi certificates will net you from 100 to 1,000 per cent.—better results than any other of your own production.

SEND your check or money order for certificates at \$5 each. No subscription received for less than 20 certificates, \$100. Price per share for a limited time—\$5 each certificate.

Bear in mind that an investment of \$100 in the English Marconi Company a few months ago would now give you \$440—the American Company offers greater opportunities.

Prospectus and full particulars upon application.

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Philadelphia, Land & Title Bldg.
St. Louis, Mo., Century Bldg.

Correspondents of Munroe, N.Y.

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OUR POCKET INVESTMENT GUIDE shows capital, mileage, funded debt, fixed charges, expenses of operation, etc., of all the stocks and bonds of Standard Electric Railways and Street Cars, and of all the other companies of the country.

It also shows the latest financial statements, gold movement since 1891, production of wheat, corn, oats, and